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1826

An Essay
on

Cephalitis.

By T Pierre Shackelford,

of Virginia.

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to Chap

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of the

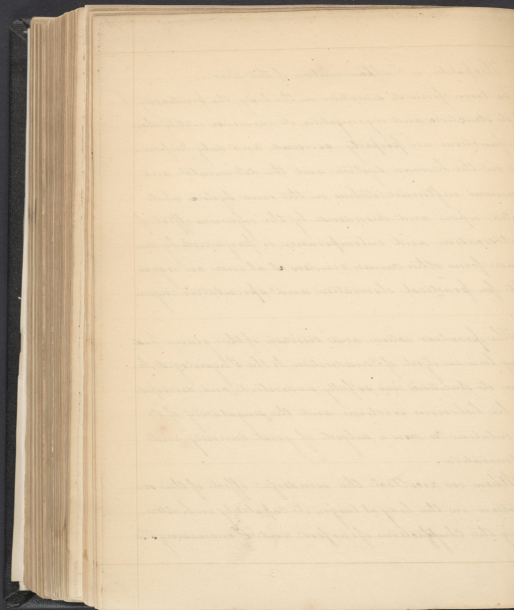
of the

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Hepatitis, or Inflammation of the Liver.

The liver, from its situation in the body, the peculiarity of its structure and organization, its immense utility when its functions are properly exercised, and duly performed on the human system, and the detrimental and ruinous influence it has on the same system while acted upon and disordered by the injurious effects of intemperance and intemperance, or prejudiced by disease from other causes, renders it at once an organ fit for practical observation and speculative inquiry.

The peculiar action, and secretion of this gland had long been an object of consideration to the Physiologist, before its structure was so fully understood, and developed by his laborious exertions, and the singularity of its circulation is now a subject of great curiosity and admiration.

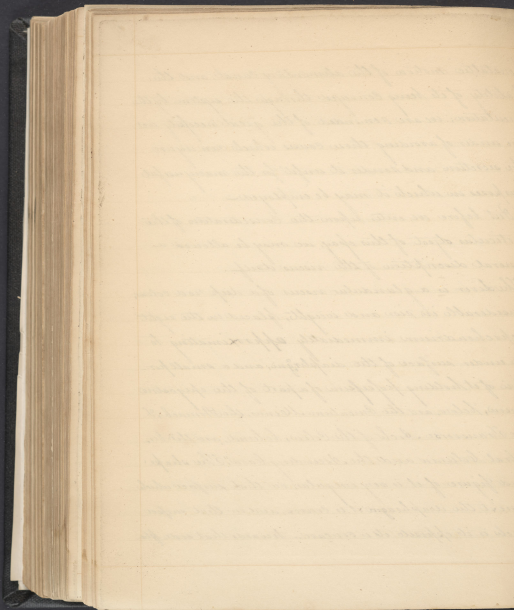
When we recollect the wonderful effects of this secretion on the body at large, its capability in hastening the Chylification of our food, and of increasing the



peristaltic motion of the alimentary canal, and the
 liability of its being conveyed through the system by the
 circulation; we are reminded of the great necessity we
 are under of avoiding those causes which can injure
 the secretion and render it unfit for the many useful
 purposes in which it may be employed.—

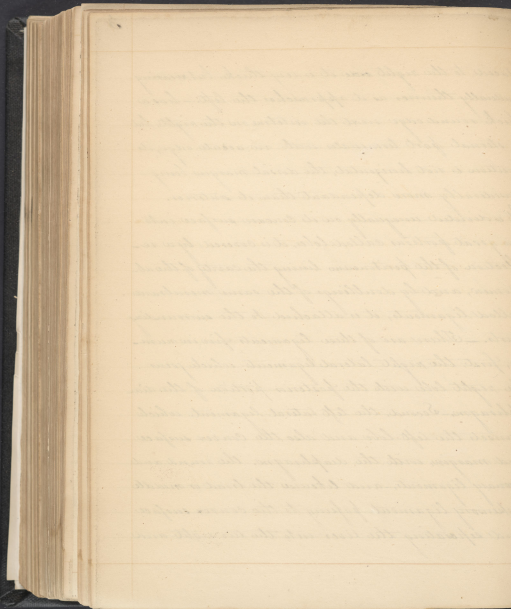
But before we enter upon the consideration of the
 particular effects of this organ, we may be allowed a
 general description of the viscus itself.

The Liver is a glandular viscus of a deep red colour,
 considerable in size and weight, placed in the right
 hypochondrium immediately approximating to
 the under surface of the diaphragm, and a small por-
 tion of it holding possession of a part of the epigastric
 region, below, and the Omentum Minus, the Stomach, &c.
 the Transverse Arch of the Colon, behind, and the Ver-
 tebral Column and the Descending Coar. The shape
 and figure of it is very irregular; on that surface which
 is next the diaphragm it is convex, and on that surface
 which is its opposite it is concave. Towards that side pla-



placed to the right side it is very thick, but, wearing gradually thinner as it approaches the left. - has a thick round edge next the vertebrae on the right, but its sternal part terminates with an acute edge, its position is not horizontal, the dorsal margin being considerably more dependant than its anterior.

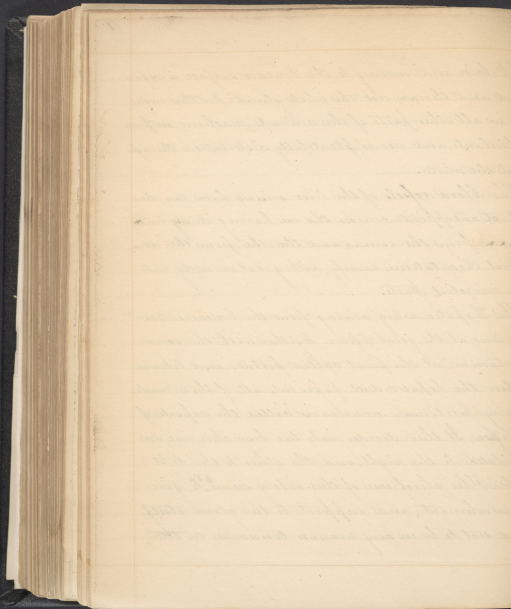
It is divided unequally on its concave surface into two great portions called lobes, it is covered by a reflection of the peritoneum lining the cavity of the abdomen, and by doublings of the same membrane called ligaments, it is attached to the surrounding parts. - There are of these ligaments five in number, first, the right lateral ligament which joins the right lobe with the posterior portion of the diaphragm. - Second, the left lateral ligament which connects the left lobe and also the convex surface and margin, with the diaphragm. the round and coronary ligaments, and likewise the broad or middle suspensory ligament passing to the convex surface and separating the liver into the two right and



left lobe, and moving to the concave surface is expanded and thrown over the whole gland. In this vessel as in all other parts of the animal machine vessels absorbents and nerves plentifully distributed through out the whole.

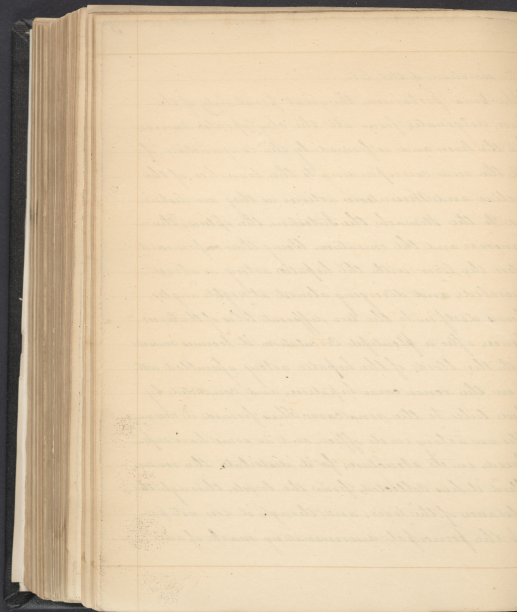
The blood vessels of the liver arising from two distinct and opposite sources, the one having its origin ~~in~~ from the vena, and the other from the arterial circulation, ramify with great diversity into the minutest parts.

The Hepatic artery arising from the aorta enters the liver at the great fissure together with the vena portarum, at the point called porta, and likewise where the hepatic duct passes out, all of them enclosed by peritoneal membranes called the capsule of ~~liver~~. It then divides into two branches, one distributed to the right, and the other to the left lobe. The chief use of this artery seems ^{to be} to give nourishment and support to the gland itself and not to be in any manner concerned in the



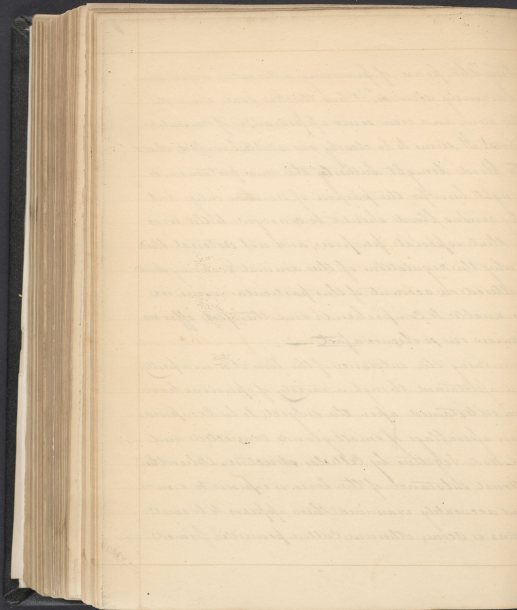
the secretion of the bile.

The Vena portarum, the great peculiarity of the liver. Originates from all the chylopoietic viscera, but the liver and is formed by the conjunction of all the veins corresponding to the branches of the Mesenteric and Mesenteric arteries as they are distributed to the Stomach, the Intestines, the Spleen, the Pancreas, and the Omentum. Being thus informed it enters the liver with the hepatic artery as above described, and diverging almost at right angles, throws itself in to the two different lobes of the liver; thence, after a plentiful Circulation it becomes mixed with the blood of the hepatic artery assembled with it in the venae cavae hepaticae, and conducted by these tubes to the vena cava. Thus formed, it resumes an artery in its office, and as some have supposed, in its structure; for it distributes the venous blood it has collected from the bowels, through the substance of the liver, and though it does not possess the principal discriminating mark of an



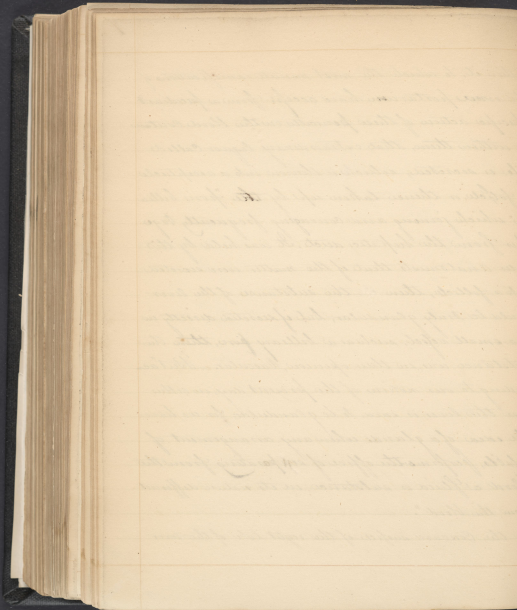
artery, "the power of preserving a Circular orifice when
transversely divided," it has thicker coats than the
other veins, and even some appearance of muscular
fibres! It seems to be clearly an established fact, that
the blood brought hither by the vena portarum, is
brought here for the purpose of secretion only; but
why venous blood should be conveyed to the liver
for that especial purpose, and not Arterial blood,
or why the regulations of the animal Economy should
be altered on account of this particular vessel, we
are unable to comprehend; and therefore offer no
opinion on so obscure a fact. —

Concerning the substance of the liver it is now pretty
well ascertained, though a variety of opinions have
been entertained upon the subject, to be composed
of an assemblage of small glands connected and
lined together by Cellular structure. When the
internal substance of the liver is exposed to view
and accurately examined, there appears to be small
bodies or Acini, otherwise called penicilli; formed



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within it, to which the most minute ramifications of
the *vena portarum* have access; from a peculiar
specific action of these penicilli on the blood. Contain-
ed within them, that extraordinary liquor called
bile is secreted, which is thrown into a receptacle
or follicle, or thence taken up by the "pori biles"
in which joining and converging frequently toge-
ther from the hepatic duct. It was held by the
older anatomists that if the matter were secreted
into a follicle, then the substance of the liver
would be truly glandular, but if secreted directly in-
to a small vessel, such as a biliary pore, then the
substance was, in their opinion, vascular. — But ac-
cording to our notions of the present day, in either
case the liver is said to be glandular, for we have
the idea of a gland when any arrangement of
vessels, performs the office of separating from the
blood a fluid or substance in its nature different
from the blood".

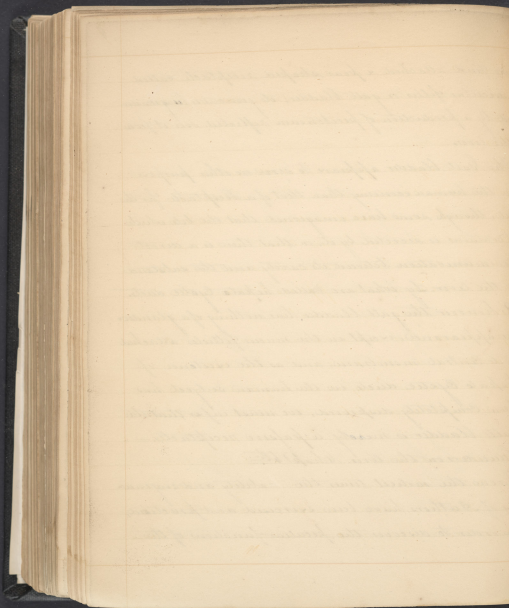
On the Concave surface of the right lobe of the liver



we find attached a pear shaped receptacle called
 vesicular follicle or gall bladder; its junction being secured
 as by a production of peritoneum reflected over it from
 the liver.

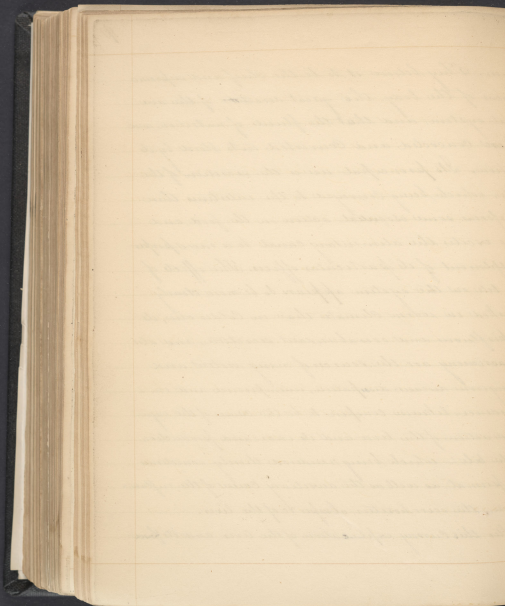
The Gall bladder appears to serve no other purpose
 in the human economy than that of a receptacle for the
 bile, though some have imagined that the bile which
 it contains is secreted by it, or that there is a direct
 communication between its cavity and the substance
 of the liver, by what are called hepato cystic ducts.
 As however the gall bladder has nothing of a glandu-
 lar appearance, except in the mucous follicles attached
 to its central membrane; and as the existence of
 hepato cystic ducts in the human subject has
 been completely disproved, we must infer that the
 gall bladder is merely a passive receptacle.
 Saunders on the liver. Chap 6th.

From the earliest times the ability and ingenu-
 ity of Authors have been exercised and practiced,
 in order to discover the peculiar functions of the



liver. They believe it to be the chief and supreme
 viscus of the body, the great director of the ani-
 mal system; and that the fluids of nutrition were
 there concocted, and converted into blood by its
 action. Its principal use is the secretion of the
 bile, which being conveyed to the intestines there
 performs some essential action on the food, and
 also excites the alimentary canal to a more pro-
 per fulfilment of its particular offices. The effects of
 the bile on the system appears to be more clearly
 marked in warm climates than in colder ones, its
 superfluous and overabundant secretion, and also
 its acrimony are the sources of many violent and
 dangerous diseases; dissipation, intemperance and im-
 prudence, likewise conspire to be the cause of the in-
 creased action of the liver and its increased production
 of the bile - which being rendered thereby sometimes
 the primal, as well as the auxiliary cause of the inflam-
 mation, the scirrhusities, abscesses &c of the liver.

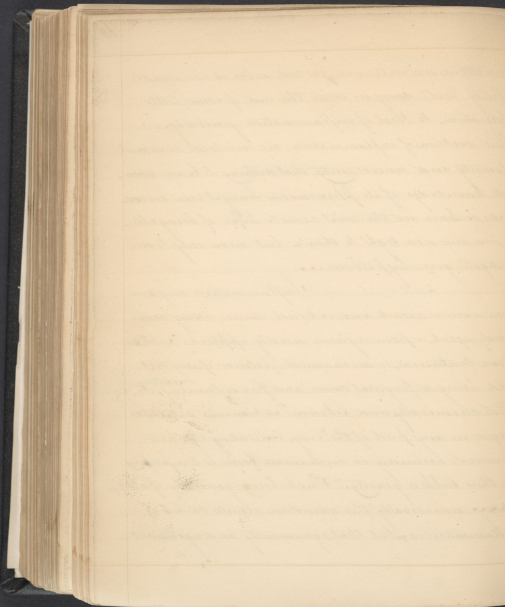
After this cursory explanation of the liver and its func-



functions, we will now proceed so far as our slender ability will carry us with the aid of some little observations, to Heat of inflammation generally.

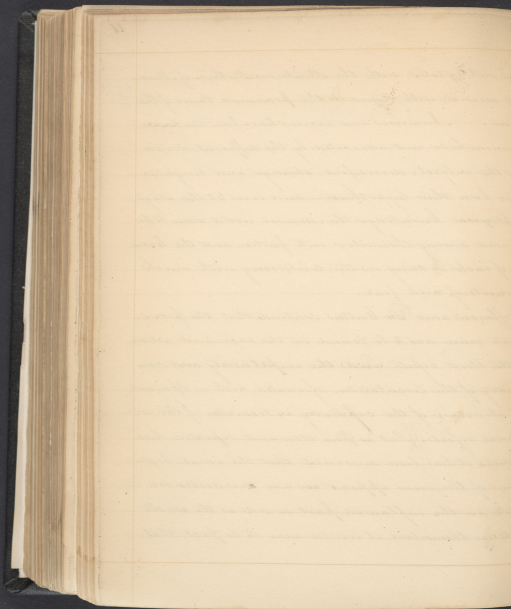
The doctrines of inflammation are involved in so much obscurity and uncertainty, that nothing like an accurate knowledge of its phenomena has yet been discovered; or have we the most remote hope of being able to add any new light to them - but mean only to investigate given hypotheses...

Inflammation may arise from various, remote and external causes acting as chemical agents, or from injuries directly applied, such as blows, contusions, or mechanical violence of any sort. Cold being a frequent cause, and fire or burning, its ^{exciting} effect chemically; and likewise "straneous substances lodged in any part of the body, irritating by their chemical acrimony or mechanical form or compressing by their bulk or gravity." Such, being generally of just ~~above~~ universally the admitted remote causes of inflammation, but that unanimity and agreement



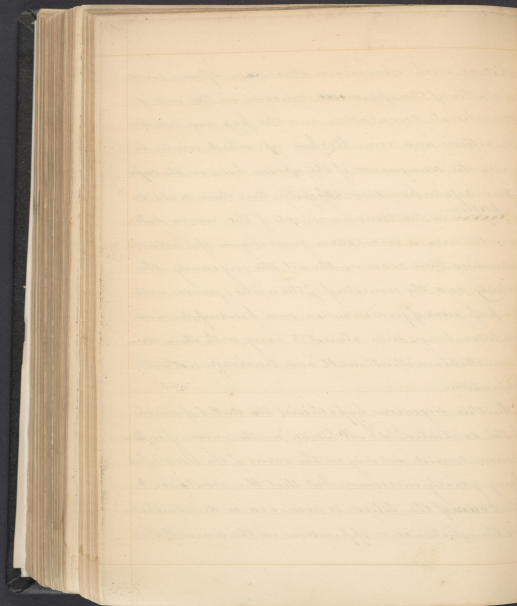
has not existed with the illustrious Authors of Medical science, with regard to the proximate Cause of the same. Numerous and various have been the ~~excess~~ opinions held and advocated by the different writers on the subject; diversified, strange and singular, have been their hypotheses; — and even at this stage of physical knowledge the medical world seem to be divided among themselves into parties, and the harness of each to carry on the controversy with much earnestness and zeal.

Hoffman, and Dr. Cullen contended that the proximate cause was to be found in the increased action of the blood vessels. And the impetuosity and rapidity of the Circulation, associated with a Spasmodic Stricture of the capillary extremities of the arterial vessels. But as from slow and repeated observations it has been discovered that the small branches of the veins appear in an overdistended state in the inflamed part as well as the small arteries themselves it would seem to be fact, that



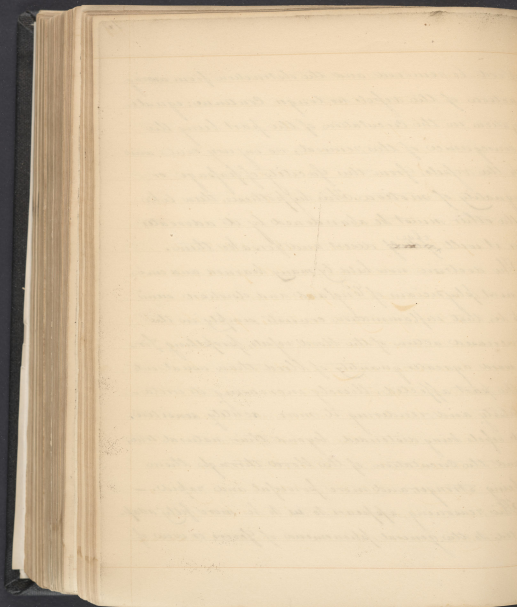
that no such spasmodic stricture or Spasm could exist. For if this ~~spasmodic~~ did exist in the end of the arterial Circulation, and the pass way between the arteries and veins blocked up which would be clearly the consequence of the spasm held in the capillary vessels how then impossible that there could be a ~~repletion~~ ^{repletion} in the commencement of the venous tubes, or in the venous Circulation generally. — Yet notwithstanding these reasons, the art, the ingenuity, the ability, and the earnestness of the writer, joined with his professions of good intention and kindness towards his fellow beings, seem almost to carry with them demonstration without doubt, and Conviction without opposition.

Another ingenious hypothesis (the Author of which is the celebrated Dr. McBride) on the nature of inflammation, consists not only in the action of the blood vessels being greatly increased; but that the resistance to the Course of the Blood is removed or diminished. If the resistance or opposition in the course of the



Blood be removed, and the obstruction from among
 action of the vessels no longer continue: equali-
 zation in the Circulation of the part being the
 consequence of this removal, no injury could arise
 to the vessels, from this facility of passage or
 equality of motion. This hypothesis, then like
 the other must be abandoned by its advocates
 or it will ~~soon~~^{soon} desert and forsake them.

The doctrine now held by many learned and emi-
 nent physicians of England and elsewhere seems
 to be, that inflammation consists simply in the
 increased action of the blood vessels, propelling for-
 ward a greater quantity of blood than usual into
 the part affected, thereby increasing its irrita-
 bility and rendering it more acutely sensitive;
 its vessels being distended beyond their natural tone,
 and the Circulation of the blood through them
 being stronger, and more powerful and rapid. —
 This reasoning appears to us to be more fitly adap-
 ted to the general phenomena of fevers or even of



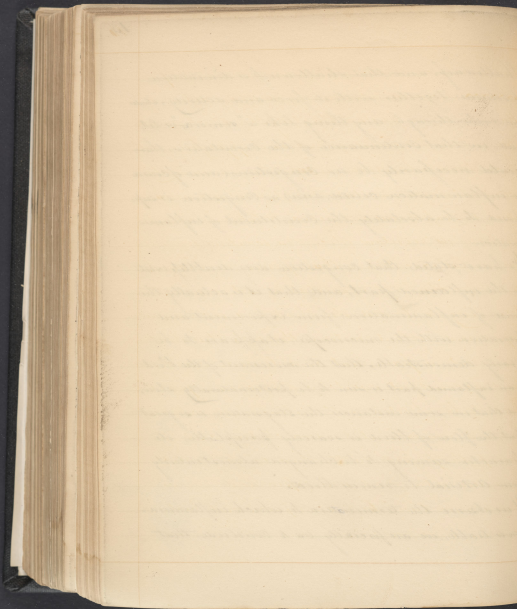
Hemorrhages than to the doctrine of inflammation, believed to be correct. — That theory of inflammation which appears to be the least objectionable, and which is the direct contrary of the latest notions, is that state of the blood vessels, consisting, instead of an increased impetus of the blood, in a diminished momentum of its volume.

This hypothesis is founded on the belief that there is a congestion in the Organization of the parts affected; and that something like a paralysis or an atony exists in the vessels, comprising the inflamed part. For unless there be diminished flow in the volume of the blood arising from some injury in the vessels affected, producing a stoppage in the current of the fluid, as from some hinderance or obstruction in its course Congestion which is the necessary cause of inflammation could not take place. If there be an increased rapidity in the flow of the circulating Mass, the bulk and volume of that mass must be increased. No rapidity and celerity give indication of its ~~stoppage~~

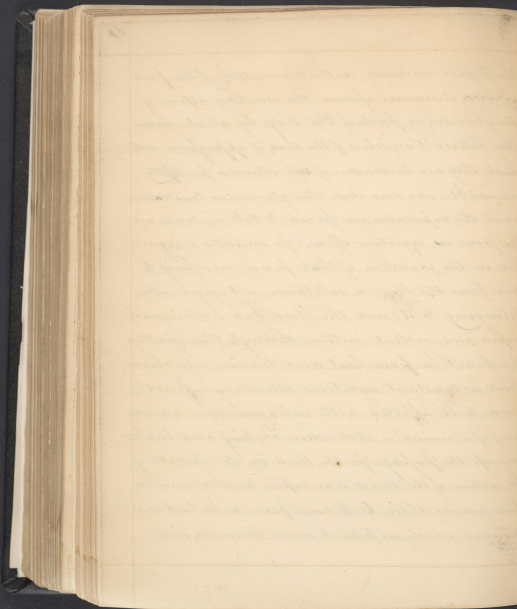
shallowness, and that shallowness or diminution of volume together with its force and activity, chide and dash through, any thing like a "memora" or let, and in that continuance of the circulation there would necessarily be no Congestion; (and of course no inflammation could arise) as Congestion is supposed to be absolutely the Constituent of inflammation.

We have stated that congestion does doubtless exist in the inflamed part, and that it is actually the cause of inflammation: from experiment and observation with the microscope, it appears to be clearly demonstrable, that the movement of the blood in an inflamed part is seen to be preternaturally slow, and that in some instances the stagnation is so great that the flow of blood is scarcely perceptible, its character seeming to be changed almost entirely from arterial to venous blood.

If we observe the termination to which inflammation is liable, we are forcibly led to conclude that

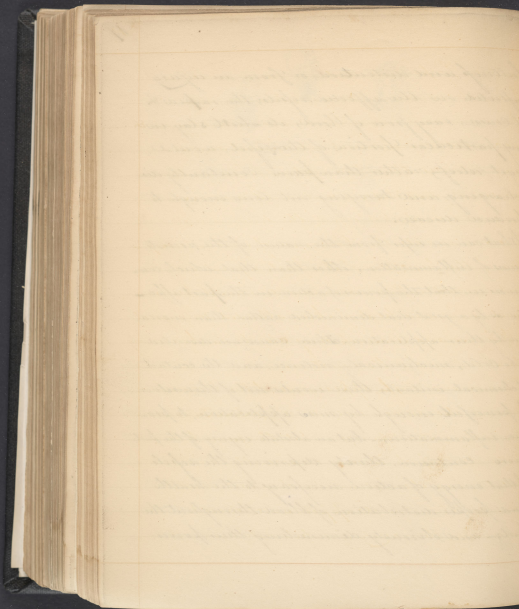


the vessels concerned in the organization of the parts
 affected diseased, assume the secretory action of
 the glandular parts of the body, by which means
 they relieve themselves of the load of excrementitious
 matter which they are burdened, (if not otherwise promptly
 relieved.) It is also clear that this glandular construction
 which the capillaries are forced to take on, could not
 perform its secretory office, (for sometimes is requi-
 red in the execution of that power necessary to
 draw from the blood a substance not originally
 belonging to it) did the blood pass with a quick,
 rapid and violent motion through this appendage
 of vessels. The pain, heat, and tension which we
 find a constant symptom attending a part
 said to be affected with inflammation, is another
 proof of a "remora," or obstruction choking and block-
 ing up the passage for the blood in its vessels. For if
 the motion of the blood was rapid and celerous, no
 time would there be to cause pain, create heat and
 tension; which we hold to arise from an over-



Fullness and distention, or from an injury inflicted on the affected vessels; the rapidity of course, easy flow of blood, its short stay in any particular portion of the vessel, would begot relief, rather than pain. Constantly discharging, and carrying not long enough to produce disease.

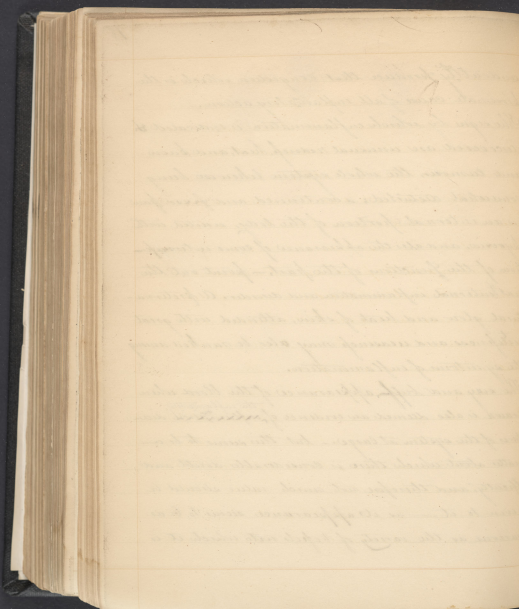
What can we infer from the nature of the remote causes of inflammation, other than that, which convinces us, that the powers of action in this part affected, is by a great deal diminished rather than increased by their application. These causes are described to be Cold, mechanical, violence, and the contact of chemical irritants; these would not of themselves be powerful enough by mere application, to produce inflammation, - but an absolute injury of the part, severe contusion, thereby depriving the vessels of that energy of action necessary to the health and proper distribution of blood throughout the part; - and obviously diminishing their power



undoubtedly produce that congestion which is the proximate cause of all inflammatory action.

The signs by which inflammation is indicated & discovered, are unusual redness, heat, and pain and tumour, the whole system likewise being somewhat disturbed; a continued and fixed pain in an internal portion of the body, united with hyperæmia, and also the appearance of some interruption of the functions of the part, — point out the real internal inflammation and disorder. A preternatural glow and heat of skin, attended with great restlessness and uneasiness may also be ranked among the symptoms of inflammation.

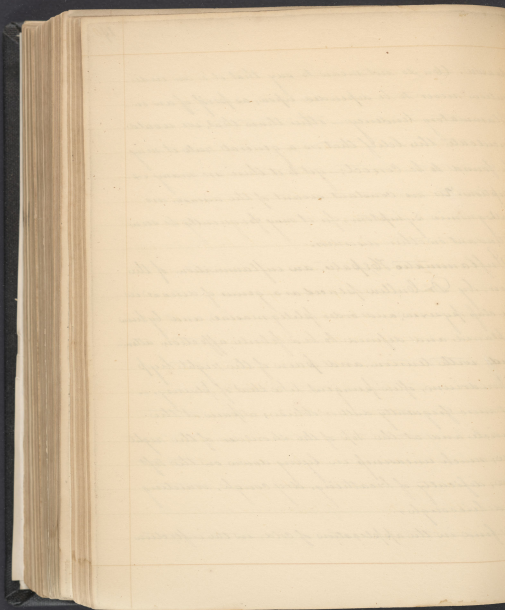
The ruddy and buff appearance of the blood when drawn is also deemed an evidence of ^{the inflammatory} ~~inflammation~~ ^{hyperæmia} ~~hyperæmia~~ ^{distension} ~~distension~~ of the system at large. — but this seems to be a matter about which there is considerable doubt and difficulty, and therefore not much value should be given to it. — as its appearance seems to be as various as the variety of vessels into which it is



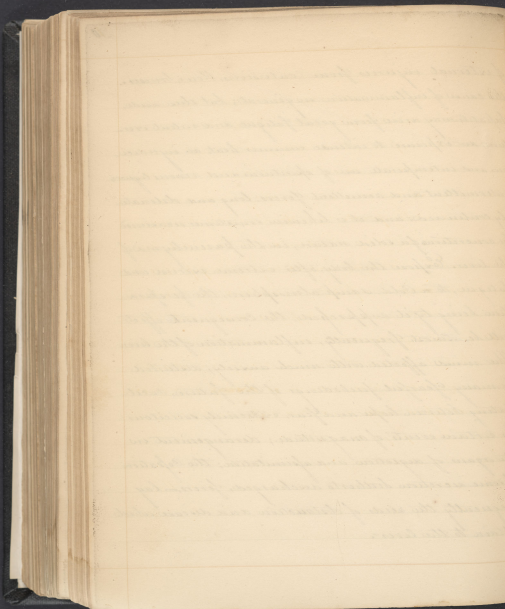
drawn. We do not mean to say that it is an indication never to be depended upon, as proof of an inflammatory tendency: other than that, we would inculcate the belief that as a general rule it may be found to be correct; yet that there are many exceptions. 'Tis no constant servant of the disease, no pathognomic symptom, for it may frequently be seen attendant on other disorders.

Inflammatio Hepatis, an inflammation of the liver, by Dr Cullen placed as a genus of disease in the class pyrexia, and order phlegmasiae, and by him explained and defined to be a febrile affection attended with tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, often pungent, like that of pleurisy, but more frequently dull or obtuse; a pain at the umbilic and at the top of the shoulder of the right side; much uneasiness in lying down on the left side; difficulty of breathing, dry cough, vomiting and hiccoughs,

We find in the application of cold, in the infection

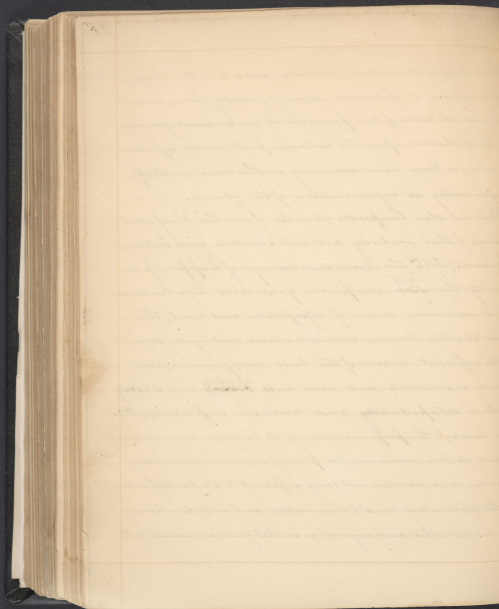


of external injuries from contusions, blows, bruises - the cause of inflammation in general; but these aside, hepatitis may arise from great fatigue and violent exertion; an exposure to intense summer heat, an injudicious and intemperate use of spirituous and vinous liquors, intermittent and remittent fevers; long and distended by continuance; and it is likewise sometimes occasioned by concretions of a solid nature, in the parenchyma of the liver. Expose the body, after extreme exercise and fatigue, to a cold, damp atmosphere, the perspiration being by it suppressed, the consequent effect will be, almost frequently, inflammation of the liver. The mind affected with much anxiety, disturbed by many fearful forebodings of the future, vacillating between hope and fear, extremely solicitous for certain events of magnitude; derangement in the organs of digestion and assimilation; the cessation of some secretion hitherto discharged, fevers, - lay frequently the seeds of obstruction and disease which obtain to the liver.



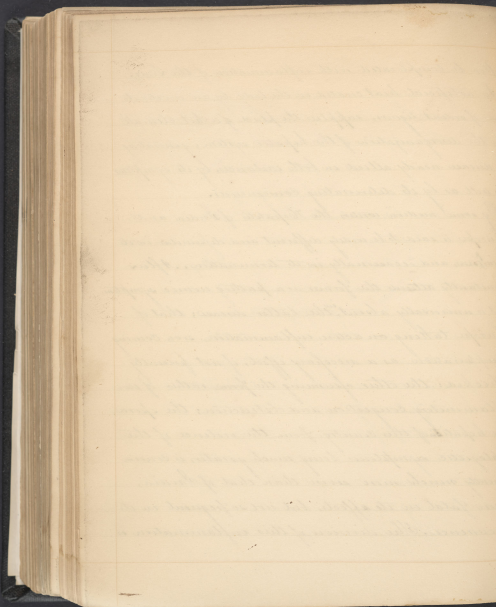
This Viscus in warm climates seems to be the chief
 abode and seat of disease, - arising probably from an ex-
 cessive secretion of bile, produced by an unusual quantity
 of blood thrown upon the internal parts; by an exposure
 to Cold; or from some acrimony in the secretion itself,
 engendering an inflammation of the gland.

But in this temperate climate of ours the chief great
 causes of this malady are intoxication and intem-
 perance. (both the curse and scourge of happiness in
 society, the ~~source~~ ^{ferment} and poison of our lives). By a continual
 and unceasing course of dissipation and revel, the
 Constitution becomes worn down and destroyed, some
 of the different viscera of the body disorganised, and
 nearly eradicated, and now more ~~readily~~ ^{readily} and secretly
 feels the dilapidating and ruinous influence, than
 the liver; the proper execution of its functions becomes dis-
 trupted, its bile rendered too plentiful, and injuriously
 acid - or its secretion not being sufficient to the healthy action
 of the alimentary canal: of assimilation and nutrition having
 become disturbed and injured; - so that general disease will

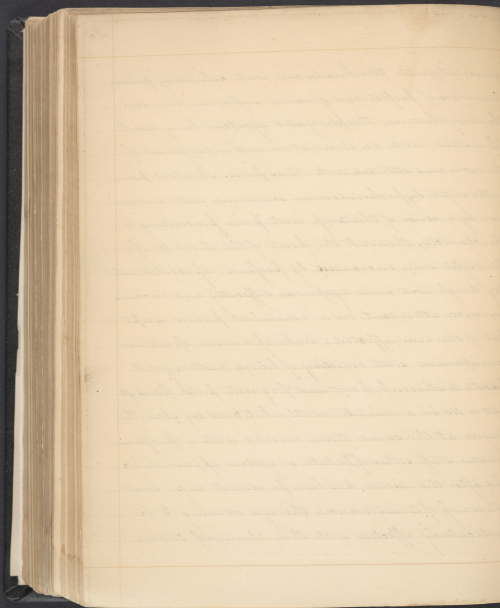


often be complicated with inflammation of the Liver. An artificial heat created in the body by an immoderate use of ardent liquors, supplies the place of a hot climate in the disorganization of the hepatic system; generating a disease nearly allied in both instances, by its symptoms as well as by its deteriorating consequences.

By some modern writers the Hepatitis of India and Europe is said to be widely different and dissimilar in its symptoms, and occasionally in its termination. A flux constantly attends the former as a pathognomonic symptom, but is universally absent, ⁱⁿ the latter disease; that of Europe taking on active inflammation, soon coming to suppuration as a necessary effect, if not promptly checked; the other assuming the form, rather of inflammatory congestion and obstruction; the sporadic hepatitis of this country, from the violence of the phlogistic symptoms being much greater, is consequently much more severe than that of India, more fatal in its effects, but not so frequent in its occurrences. The division of this inflammation is



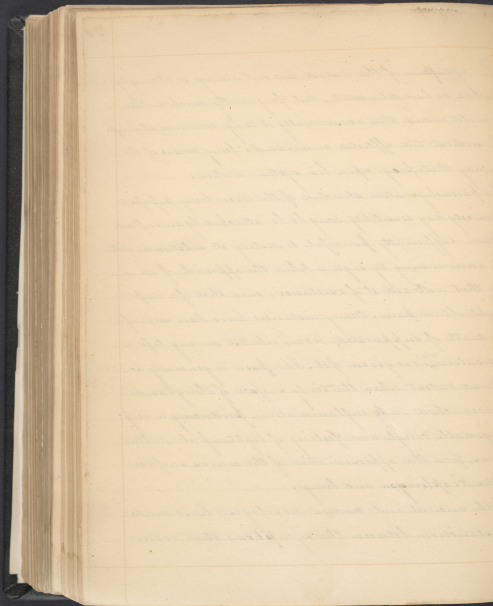
generally into two kinds, one acute, exhibiting positive indications of perfect and genuine inflammation, and the other, chronic, the phlogistic symptoms being much less violent, with an induration and enlargement of the spleen and attended with blue pain. Intense pain in the right hypochondrium, sometimes dull, succeeded by a sense of chilliness, with pain proceeding to the clavicle, thence to the point of the shoulder of the right side, increased by pressure, associated with dry cough and some dyspnoea, difficulty and inconvenience attendant on a recumbent posture, except that of the side affected; sickness, nausea, sometimes accompanied with vomiting of bilious matter great thirst, constipation, hard and frequent pulse from 90 to 100 or 110 in a minute, with a hot and dry skin, the tongue at the same time covered with a purpuraceous stuff either of white or yellow appearance and after the disease has been for several days, some yellowness of countenance, the eyes seeming to be particularly affected with that change of colour,



The symptoms of the disease are not always so strongly marked as here delineated, but frequently much milder, or mild indeed that occasionally it may continue through life without the afflicted individuals being aware of the malady that preys upon his system within.

The parenchymatous structure of the liver being possessed of scarcely any sensibility may be attacked by an inflammation sufficiently powerful to destroy its substance, without announcing by sign or token the approach of an enemy that will rid it of existence; save that of a dull, slight, obtuse pain. Many instances have been seen after death of suppurated livers, whilst during life no indication ^{was} ever given of it. The pain is generally acute and violent when the lively surface of the gland is encroached on by inflammation, producing a very disagreeable cough and feeling of tightness about the thorax, from the approximation of the convex surface to the diaphragm and lungs.

Both ancient and modern nosologists have made a distinction between the symptoms that occur

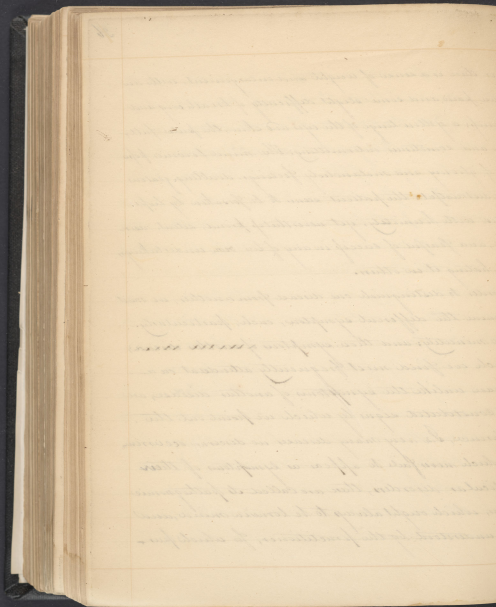


when the inflammation occupies the convex surface of the liver, and those that are present when the disease affects the concave. It is said, when great difficulty of breathing and cough accompany the pain in the region of the liver, that these symptoms indicate the inflammation to be seated in the superior or convex part; but when the inflammation occupies the concave or inferior surface, which lies contiguous to the stomach and duodenum, there is more sickness and vomiting; and moreover, the pain is not so violent in the region of the organ as in the other instance. In the other species of the disease, called chronic, there is decay of flesh, loss of appetite, dullness, languor, general laxity or weakness of the system, complexion of a deadened or morbid hue, acidity, stomachic pains and indigestion; attended with headach and agitations; flatulency, costiveness, and clay coloured stools, for the want of a proper bilious secretion. The urine, which is light coloured and deposits a sex sediment, bears the resemblance of ^{mixed} mucus, with water, in the region of the

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the car was that the air was
just what I needed. The sun was
shining brightly and the birds were
singing in the trees. It was a
perfect day for a walk in the
park. I had heard that the
park was beautiful, but I didn't
know how beautiful it really was.
The flowers were in full bloom
and the grass was green and
soft. It was a wonderful
experience. I had never before
seen so many beautiful flowers
all in one place. The children
were playing happily and the
old people were sitting on the
benches, enjoying the view.
It was a truly beautiful day
and I was lucky to be there.
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old people were sitting on the
benches, enjoying the view.
It was a truly beautiful day
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lower there is a sense of weight and enlargement, cold in the face, pain, and some slight difficulty of breathing and wheezing, a yellow tinge of the eyes and skin, the pulse full, slow and sometimes intermitting; the mind becomes oppressed of gloomy and melancholy feelings, doubting, jealous and distrustful; the patient seems to be forsaken by hope, filled with humility, yet nevertheless proud, silent, nervous, and fearful of success in any of his own undertakings, and hating it in others.

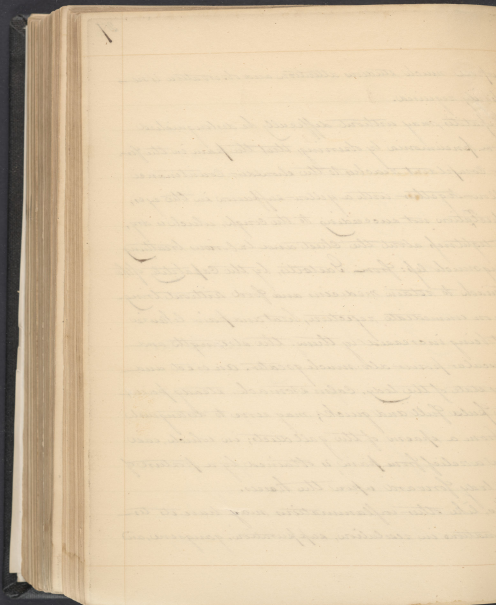
In order to distinguish one disease from another, we must examine the different symptoms, each, particularly, and minutely; and those symptoms of ~~one~~ ~~disease~~ which we find most frequently attendant on a disease unlike the symptoms of another disease, are the constituted signs by which we point out the difference. In very many diseases we discern occurrences which never fail to appear as symptoms of their particular disorders, these are called its pathognomic signs, which ought always to be borne in mind, and well understood by the practitioner, for which pur-



purpose much studious attention and observation is scarcely required.

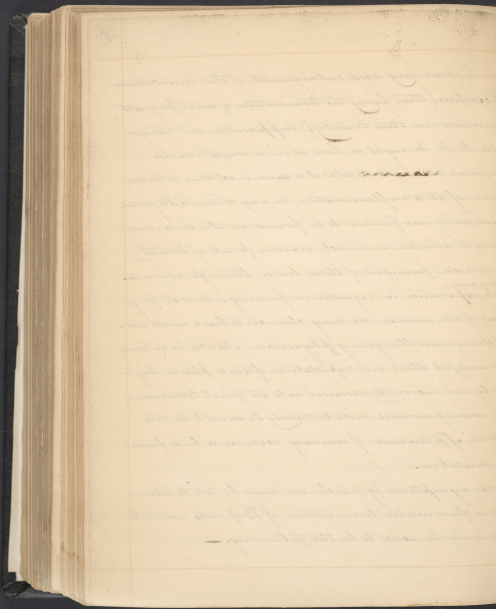
Hepatitis, may without difficulty be distinguished from pneumonia by observing, that the pain in the former complaint reaches to the shoulder, countenance sallow together with a yellow suffusion in the eyes, expectoration not succeeding to the cough, which is dry, the tightness about the chest and laborious breathing being much less: from Dactylitis, by the Capableness of the stomach to retain medicines and food without bringing on immediate rejection, heat and pain less increased by them. the strength and muscular power also much greater. An erect and easy state of the body, calm stomach, steady pulse, the pulse full and quick, may serve to distinguish it from a spasm of the gall ducts; in which, ease and a relief from pain is obtained by a posture of the body forward upon the knees.

This, like other inflammations may have its terminations in resolution, suppuration, gangrene, and



in a hardening and enlargement of the liver called
 a Scurbus (that being its termination of most frequent
 occurrence in this Country) suppuration not being so
 liable to be brought on here as in warmer climates,
 gangrenes ~~are~~ also it is said, is seldom a termi-
 nation of this inflammation in any climate. Hydatids
 occasionally are found to be formed in the liver, and
 a case is related, in which sixteen pints of Water
 was drawn from one of these bodies, through a Canula-
^{case and} tube, experience is requisite in forming a correct prog-
 nosis of the disease we may chance to have under our
 direction, and the young physician should be extremely
 mindful that his reputation often is put in haz-
 ard by an incorrect decision as to its final termina-
 tion; and ignorance will certainly be said to be his
 portion, if ⁱⁿ a disease of ordinary occurrence he is found
 to be mistaken.

Those symptoms by which we may be led to believe
 that a favourable termination of Hepatitis will take
 place may be said to be the following. —

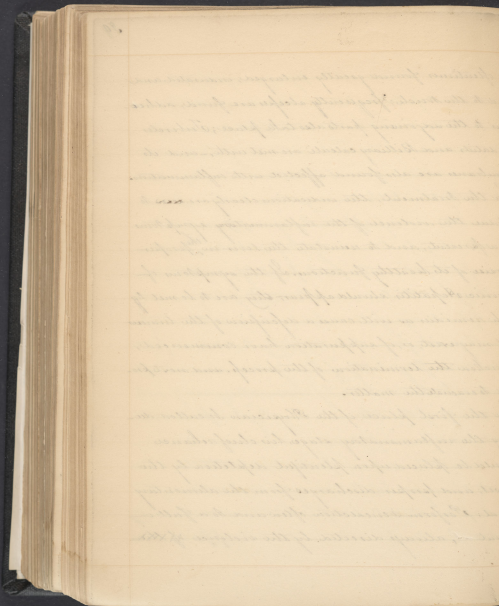


A gradual abatement of the pyrexial symptoms, an improvement of the complexion, the strength not much reduced by the remedies, return of appetite, and some little increase in the bulk of the body. But intensity of pain in the region of the liver, a full, frequent pulse, great heat, thirst, dry skin, costiveness and rigors, warn us of approaching suppuration. — Which may be known by frequent shivering, a sense of weight in the part, pain less acute, but more throbbing in the tumour, redness of tongue with some flushings of Countenance; and the abscess when formed, from its contiguity to various parts is the cause frequently of dangerous and violent disease; for the matter, by insinuating itself into the cavity of the thorax, may excite a purulent ~~inflammation~~ ^{abscess} ~~inflammation~~ ^{empyema}.

On dissection we are presented with the liver much changed in colour and dimensions, often of a deep unnatural purple hue, and occasionally, in drunkards, of a white and grayish appearance;

It is oftentimes found greatly enlarged, indurated and hard to the touch; frequently abscesses are found, adhesions to the adjoining parts also take place; Tubercles, Syphilis and Biliary calculi are met with, - and its membranes are also found affected with inflammation. In the treatment, the indications clearly are ~~seen~~ to subdue the violence of the inflammatory symptoms when present, and to reinstate the liver in ^{the} proper exercise of its healthy functions. If the symptoms of chronic Hepatitis should appear, they are to be met by such remedies as will cause a decrease of the tumour that may exist, or, if suppuration have commenced, to govern the termination of the process, and not proceed to evacuate the matter.

In the first place of the Physician is called during the inflammatory stage, his chief reliance should be placed upon plentiful depletion by the lancet, and proper discharges from the alimentary canal. To perform venesection often and to a full amount, - always directed by the violence of the



of the disease and the strength of the patient),
 from a large orifice, rather than a small one; on the
 ground that the system will become greatly wea-
 kened by the continued evacuation of the blood,
 without the local inflammation being disturbed in
 its advance. so long as the pulse continues hard, full
 and obstructed, difficult breathing, the blood after
 being drawn exhibiting a buff appearance when
 cold, and the acute pain still clinging to the side,
 we should perform the operation of blood letting.
 In deed it is a remedy of such sovereign efficacy,
 that it should be copiously and promptly used and
 implicitly relied upon. But frequently the disease
 exists without any marked symptoms or position
 taken to warn us of the danger, or to indicate to us
 its inflammatory tendency, so that suppuration will
 have taken place, before the depleting process has
 been thought to be required. The secondary sym-
 ptoms as diarrhoea, dry cough, pain in the shoulder
 and great tenderness of the organs on being probed

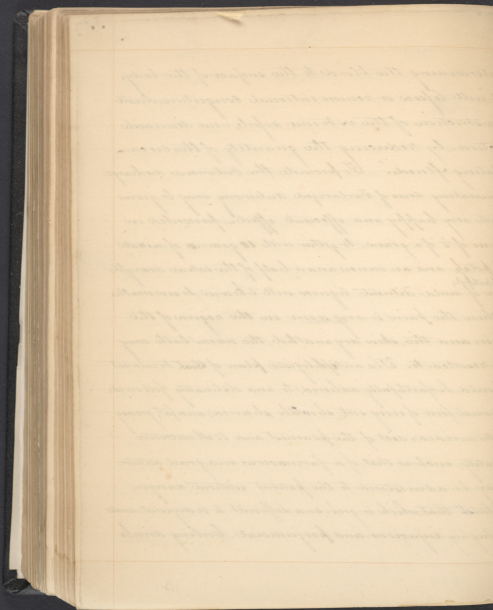
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a little hard appear, pointing out the nature of the complaint.

After emulsion has been plentifully used, we should not fail to turn our attention to the ^{int.} costal tube.

Administer calomel combined with Jalap or some other purgative of the sort, every day until the disease clearly abates, or runs on to suppuration. Local bleeding with leeches attached to the part affected, or with a scarificator, and Cupping glass, may be also be deemed of great and undoubted efficacy, as it extracts the blood ~~from~~ immediately from the inflamed vessels.

But when the disease seems stationary, notwithstanding the full exercise of the means here recommended, we should apply a large blister plaster to the side, the use made by which may be continued open by repeated application of them, or by some stimulating ointment. In the course of the disease much benefit will arise, as in other inflammations, by exciting a gentle diaphoresis; which by ~~reducing~~



determining the blood to the surface of the body,
 it will lessen or remove internal congestions, abate
 contractions of the extreme vessels, and diminish
 action, by reducing the quantity of the circu-
 lating fluids." To promote the cutaneous discharge
 nauseating doses of tartarized antimony may be given
 with any happy and efficient effect—prescribed in
 doses of ʒ of a grain, to gether with 10 grains of nitrate
 of potash and an ounce and a half of the saline draught,
 a ^{pleasant} ~~pleasant~~ diluent liquor will likewise be serviceable.
 When the pain is very severe in the region of the
 liver, and the skin dry and hot, the warm bath may
 be resorted to. The antiphlogistic plan of ~~blood~~ treatment
 should be faithfully adhered to, and obstinately followed,
 animal food of every sort should be shunned, and fat, greasy
 broths avoided, diet of the plainest and least nutritive
 quality, such as that of a farinaceous and gould nature
 may be administered to the patient without danger,
 whilst that which is gross, and difficult to be digested, would
 be highly injurious and prejudicial. Cooling drinks

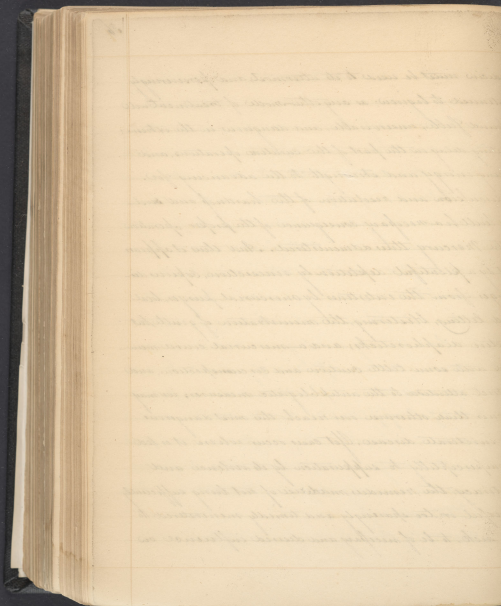
[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.]

mixed with some vegetable, or other acid, will add greatly to the good, and comfort of the diseased, besides acting some what as a febrifuge.

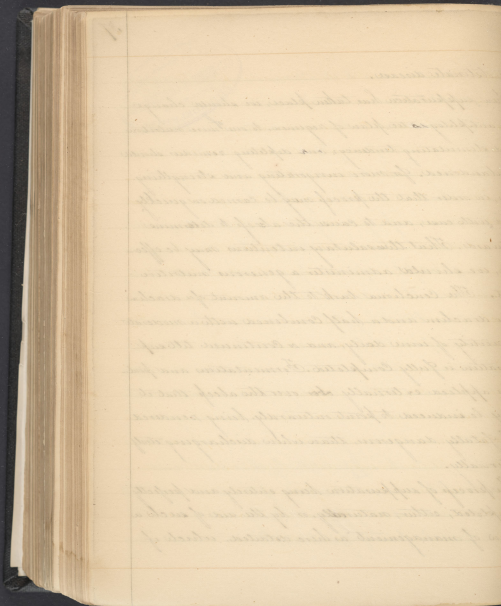
The march of this disease will sometimes not be checked by the means just advocated and advised, all the fair hopes which we may have formed with regard to their efficacy in the cure, will be over thrown by the raging violence of the disorder. When we find our efforts to be thus unavailing and unsuccessful we are forced, however unwillingly, for our patients good to have recourse to another plan of management, using the medicine heretofore applied to Class the third, so as to produce a mercurial action within the system. Mercury when taken to cause a slight effluvia of the mouth or gentle salivation, in this stage of the disease will be found almost surely to produce a cure. Calomel, in this, as in many other serious affections, may be considered a remedy of infallible success, and certain and undoubted efficacy. Order it to be rubbed in a statement of merit over the region of the part diseased, every night to the amount of ~~an ounce~~

stomach, or thereabouts, until the mercurio begins to be a
 little sore. If any disadvantage or inconvenience, or a
 want of proper success should arise from its use, this
 recommendation will be as well, "Apply theunction to the
 joints and then continue it till salivation is the conse-
 quence; Calomel may be given at the same time internal-
 ly, conjoined with opium or antimony, in the form of a
 pill, acting as an auxiliary to the friction used, in bring-
 ing about its effect sooner than otherwise. A limited or
 scanty use of Mercury can be allowed, no fear with
 regard to a salivation must be held, as no injury
 can arise from it, only as subsequent to some unwar-
 ranted exposure; but an infinitude of good will arise al-
 most every case the unavoidable end of its sufficient
 and plentiful application to a Constitution, so much
 impelled and diseased as the one affected with Syphilis.
 Use it with courage and determination, tempered
 with discretion, and guarded with a thorough know-
 ledge of the medicine.

Recollect then, that in Confirmed Syphilis this



medicine must be used to its uttermost, and perseveringly
 continued to be given; as any other mode of treatment would
 be found fall, unserviceable, and dangerous in the extreme,
 creating delay on the part of the curative operations, and
 sapping energy and strength to the advancing foe.
 Absorption and resolution of the hardness and swell-
 ing will be a necessary consequence of the proper operation
 of the Mercury thus administered. And thus it appears
 that by a plentiful depletion by venesection, copious dis-
 charges from the intestines by mercurial purges, local
 blood letting, blistering, the administration of gentle, sat-
 isfactory diaphoreticks, and a mercurial course man-
 aged with some little caution and circumspection, and
 a strict attention to the antiphlogistic measures, we may
 often or than otherwise ever reach the most dangerous
 and insupportable disease. Yet cases occur when it is led
 on imperceptibly to suppuration by its violence and
 virulence, the remedies made use of not being sufficiently
 powerful, or too sparingly and timidly ministered to
 the risk, to be of necessary and desired influence on



the distonate disease.

When suppuration has taken place, we should change our antiphlogistic plan of regimen, to one more nutritious and stimulating tendency; our depleting remedies should be abandoned, for more invigorating and strengthening ones, in order that the process may be carried on quickly and with ease, and to cause the abscess to determine outwards. That these salutary intentions may be effected, we should administer a generous nutritive diet. — The Cinchona bark to the amount of a drachm or a drachm and a half Combined with a moderate quantity of wine daily, and so continued till suppuration is fully Completed. Formulations and poultices applied externally ~~for~~ over the abscess that it may be induced to point outwards, being rendered less fatally dangerous, than when discharging itself internally.

The process of suppuration being entirely and perfectly Completed, either, naturally, or by the aid of such a plan of management as here detailed, which if

steadily pursued will hardly fail to accomplish the desired end; and an constant fluctuation and softness of the tumour existing, we should at the most dependent part carefully lay it open, divide the integuments with the scalpel until you reach the abscess, then, as it seems fit to the operator, plunge the lancet or Trocar into it, place the patient in the most favourable situation possible for the evacuation of the matter. Compress the belly by means of a bandage, and suffer the contents of it to be gradually drained off. As heretofore advised, the Cinchona bark, wine, some stomachic elixir, and a nutritious diet should be prescribed throughout the whole course of the cure.

Should we be consulted by a patient labouring under Chronic Hepatitis, either as succeeding to an ill cured acute Hepatitis, or being discovered without any apparent symptoms of former disease upon the Constitution, our chief reliance ought to be placed on mercury and nitric acid, administered as an auxiliary remedy will be found of much utility.

Introducing the mercury into the system gradually and cautiously, when the symptoms are mild, so as to bring about a salivation, but when the symptoms are very violent and urgent, be intripid and fearless, and dash it into the system by every means in our power.

Whilst thus endeavoring to insinuate the medicine into the circulation, the pains being acute and the febrile action severe, in order to mitigate which we must share recourse to venesection, blisters applied over the injured part, a gentle moisture brought over the body by means of flannel next the skin, pediluvia, and warm diaphoretick drinks. Friction with the hands or by application of the flesh brush over the region of the liver, will be of any essential service. Be mindful to keep up the peristaltic motion of the intestines causing a regular alvine evacuation: to effect which, give at bed time occasionally a dose of the sublimiate of mercury mixed with a proper quantity of Jalap or Colocynthis, succeeded on the following.

morning by some neutral salt.

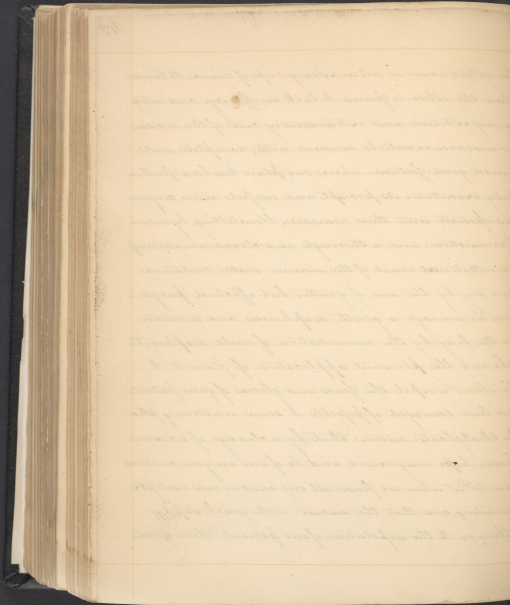
In those cases where mercury cannot be used (such as in those of a scrophulous habit or of a scorbutic tendency; or where it has been unsuccessfully given, without detriment or prejudice to the affected person,) nitric acid may be resorted to with considerable advantage, and frequently with an assurance of success which never could be obtained by a mercurial course. Its mode of action being very much alike to that of mercury, it may be given where mercury is indicated with almost equal expectation of effect; it will resolve tumors and disperse indurations with almost equal facility, and by the same sort of operation that mercury does. Being very diffusible in its operations, it imparts vigor to all the functions of the body; particularly in those cases in which there is too much debility to justify the use of mercury. Commence with small doses and gradually increase them to the quantity of from one drachm to two in twenty four hours. Dissolve one ounce to be diluted with eight ounces of water, sweetened with a little syrup.

The first of these is the fact that the
 human mind is not a blank slate, but
 is filled with ideas and impressions
 from the moment of birth. These
 impressions are not only from the
 senses, but also from the emotions
 and the intellect. The mind is
 constantly receiving new information
 and is constantly changing. This
 is the nature of the human mind.
 It is not a static thing, but a
 dynamic one. It is always in
 motion, always growing, always
 changing. This is the nature of
 the human mind. It is not a
 thing that can be fixed or
 controlled. It is a thing that
 must be nurtured and
 developed. This is the nature
 of the human mind. It is a
 thing that is always in the
 process of becoming.

Thus prescribed, its effect is as great, as it is extraordinary and surprising in the rapidity and celerity with which it performs its purposes. When the mercury has been unavailing we may frequently administer this medicine with unexampled utility; acting as a renovator and reinstator of a broken down constitution.

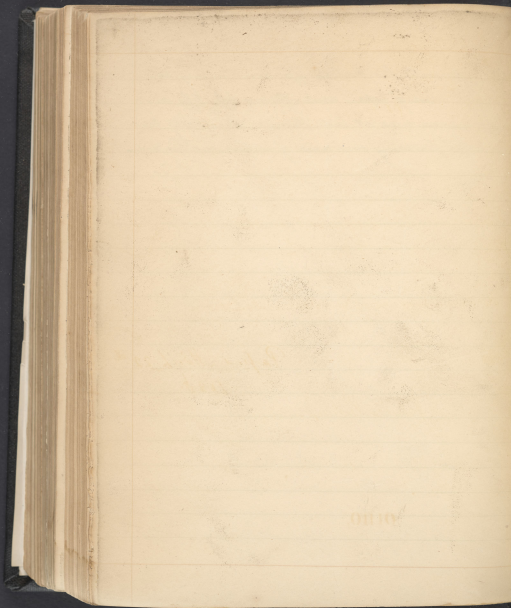
The liver in Chronic hepatitis may be affected by scrophulous, by an abscess, by tubercular ulcerations or placed in a variety of other states hitherto not accurately defined, and which cannot be satisfactorily discriminated by any set of symptoms: as pretty nearly the same treatment is to be pursued under all circumstances, be not a matter of any great importance, accurately to point out their various differences.

Follow then what is here laid down implicitly and confide with a certainty of success in the measures advised. We have said ~~to you~~ to you, give the mercury in its chronic stage as your chief remedy, your sword and shield of attack and defence; and prescribe



the nitric acid as an auxiliary corps of rescue, to be used when the other is found to lack in efficacy, and unless in very extreme and extraordinary cases of the disease, our endeavours will be crowned with complete and desired good fortune, where our plan has been faithfully executed. As prompt and useful allies, conjoin and associate with these remedies, bloodletting, by means of venesection, and a thorough and clean evacuation of the intestinal canal of the noxious matter contained therein, by the aid of gentle, but effectual purgatives. Encourage a gentle diaphoresis and sweating in the body, by the ministration of mild diaphoreticks, and the pleasant application of flannel to the skin. Dispel the fears and glooms of your patients, have him conveyed if possible to some warbling place of a chalybeate nature: that by a change of scenes and ideas, hope may revive and be of aid in your curative plan. But when we find all our endeavours ineffectual, unavailing, and that the disease, with quick steps, is making on to the dissolution of our patient, then quiet,

calm and soothe his distress, offer him the holy balm
of comfort and of hope. While there is life, life may
be continued, and at last, though reluctantly, leave
him to the fostering care ~~and~~ of nature and his God.



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1810.